**24 HOUR RISK PROFILE FOR SUMMER SPRAYING**

**MIDDAY**

- **Likely to be the best conditions for spraying**
  - Windspeeds should be **above 4 km/h** and **less than 15-20 km/h** (refer to label)
  - Blowing away from sensitive areas
- **Medium spray quality:** Delta T: 2-10
- **Coarse spray quality:** Delta T: 2-12

- To start spraying, the sun should be about **20 degrees above the horizon**, and wind speed and direction consistent for 30-40 minutes

- Be aware of higher evaporation risk and thermal activity after midday. Monitor plant stress.

- **CAUTION REQUIRED**
  - **Surface Inversion onset likely.**
  - Wind must be **above 11-12 km/h**
  - Prepare to **STOP all spraying if windspeeds start to drop**

**SUNRISE**

- **Windspeed should be above 4-5 km/h after Sunrise to start spraying**

**MIDNIGHT**

- **Later in the evening air movement can become too unpredictable for safe spraying.**
  - Often by **10-11 pm it has become unsafe.**

**SUNSET**

- **Often spraying into the early evening is possible in summer when air movement has continued to mix the air and prevent a surface temperature inversion forming.**
  - Only use XC or UC spray quality, reduce spraying speed and boom height to minimise risk of droplets remaining airborne.
  - Pay very close attention to changes in wind speed and wind direction throughout the evening.

**EXTREME CAUTION REQUIRED**

- **High inversion risk**
- **Dangerous air movement**
- **Plan NOT TO SPRAY during this period**

**CAUTION REQUIRED**

- **Surface Inversion onset likely.**
- Wind must be **above 11-12 km/h**

**Monitor conditions closely**

- Consider using larger spray quality, higher water rates and managing evaporation with suitable adjuvants (ie. Collide, Activator)

**Always follow label instructions**

- Spraying can only occur if the operator can be certain that a surface temperature inversion is not present.
  - The safest option is not to spray during this period.